

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874.

to the public. The pleasure of growing in the bush had many hard battles to fight, and much uphill work to do, with very little encouragement beyond their own belief in the ultimate success of their undertaking. It is gratifying to note the splendid success of a few of the men who have been engaged in this work, and to them is due the beauty of the bush to-day. It is gratifying to note the splendid success of a few of the men who have been engaged in this work, and to them is due the beauty of the bush to-day. It is gratifying to note the splendid success of a few of the men who have been engaged in this work, and to them is due the beauty of the bush to-day.

A paper on the disease of *adum* was read by Mr. [Name], the secretary.

The following were elected president:

— Messrs. G. J. Frankland, J. B. Nelson, J. A. [Name], and John Wilkinson.

SALES OF SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS

Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co. report—On Friday last, the 15th inst., they held their annual sale of Shorthorn, Robertson, Brothers', pure shorthorn and Hereford cattle at the estate, Colar, Victoria. The attendance of buyers was very good, and the different lots offered, in all 217 head, were universally admitted to be the finest collection of animals of the kind ever brought to the sale. The total amount of the sale reached nearly £100,000. Although the averages given below may seem high, they are nearly equal to what might have been expected, considering the large expenditure incurred by the late Mr. William Robertson in importing the best blood from England. We are confident that the results of the sale will be a great benefit to the next annual sale they will have a very superior lot of animals to offer. The following are the particulars of the sale:

SHORTHORN STEER BUTTERY.—Mosses, light red, calved 4th February, 1872, got by Imperial Buttery 3rd, Mr. P. McArthur, 160 guineas. Mosses, light red, calved 10th February, 1872, got by Imperial Buttery 3rd, Mr. P. McArthur, 140 guineas. Mosses, light red, calved 10th February, 1872, got by Imperial Buttery 3rd, Mr. P. McArthur, 140 guineas. Mosses, light red, calved 10th February, 1872, got by Imperial Buttery 3rd, Mr. P. McArthur, 140 guineas. Mosses, light red, calved 10th February, 1872, got by Imperial Buttery 3rd, Mr. P. McArthur, 140 guineas.

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NEW ZEALAND

"Shuddham has pronounced them to be fortified." In order to prove the incorrectness of this statement, and to show that the duty on wine is not excessive, the following facts are attributed to them. The Albany growers have had their wines tested by the chief inspector of distilleries at Melbourne, and the results are as follows:—The wines of the first vintage contained less than 25 per cent. of alcohol, the rest varied from 27 per cent. to 29 per cent. We have, too, the fact confirmed by Dr. Smith of our own country, that the wines of the first vintage of 1880 contained 27.33 per cent. of proof spirit. These wines, therefore, on entering England are liable to a duty of 2s. 6d. per gallon, and the duty on the second vintage is 2s. 3d. per gallon, a reduction of this duty. We hope they will succeed; but it would seem to be scarcely fair to put these strong wines on the same footing with the lighter ones. It is not fair to say that the duty on the second vintage of Dr. Shaddam might meet the requirements of the case. His suggestion is to leave the duty on wines up to 28 per cent. as it is at present, and to reduce it to 25 per cent. for wines of less strength, and under 32 per cent. at 1s. 6d., and for those exceeding 33 per cent., and under 42 per cent. at 3s. 6d. I will now briefly state the reasons for gratulation at the progress this wine interest is making, and at the reputation our wines are acquiring, both here and in Europe. The injury to the vine by frost is less than in former years, and the damage done to the present crop by the late frosts, will cause an increased inquiry for our Australian wines, and a consequent increase in the value of the vineyard stock generally by us. Each vineyard owner should feel it to be his duty to strive by careful cultivation, and by proper attention to their manufacture and bottling, to make their wines of the highest quality, and to make them

Ascertained increase 45,443
The above-ascertained numbers give a total of 285,358, and which, if the population in 1871 be added, would make a total European population of 336,305.

It would appear that undesirable immigrants are finding their way into the colony, and that the Government is bent back to the huckster, because they had been found to be useless as servants and unskillful to employers; and Mr. Bunnay thought it was desirable to have the Government straighten the law, and send out either from a reformatory or workhouse.

The man Colbourne, who for years has been amongst the natives, is a coloured man, and a native of the West Indies, having his recollection of the English language, and now he speaks it in a broken manner, like the natives. The natives speak to him and order him about as such.

Mr. Bunnay, the Provincial Secretary at Wellington, in introducing a new Licensing Bill for that province, said that he had been in the habit of late years to go to a public-house during certain hours on Sunday to get a glass of beer, and that he had been told by the natives that he was a tap at a club on Sunday; and why should not the workmen have the privilege of drinking at home? If the natives are so contented it should close the clubs; and he should go as far as to say that if the clauses were struck out he should propose a new clause for shutting up the clubs. The bill passed at that time, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Locke held a native meeting at Waikanae on Thursday last, and the natives assembled in great numbers. The Poverty Bay. The natives demanded 2s. 6d. for every pole

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(From the Times.)

The enormous development of a case now proved beyond all doubt to have been a wicked and impudent imposture might be thought, as it certainly is thought by foreigners, a scandal to the Courts and to the character of this country. French lawyers have been told that this would have disposed of the Plaintiff easily and for good in three or four hours. It is, they say, our litigious practice, kept up, not for the administration of justice, but for the administrators, that has heaped this mountain on our heads. A case of this kind is, however, by no means so far beyond all precedent or example, and is not so bulky and in the credibility of its adherents, as well as in other points, with the vast structures of ancient or barbaric superstition, has to be accounted for. How came it that courts have been sitting by the month and year upon it? Why, Justice, especially, who as it happened before the Courts are singularly varied, and before an unusual number and variety of witnesses? Is it true or not that our legal system has broken down under the tremendous and multitudinous assault, and that the Courts of Justice have been made the scene of vulgar and ridiculous attacks? Is it true or not that the Lord Justice, with his colleagues, took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 23rd of April, over ten months ago, it was confidently expected by many that he would make so short a work of the matter as tacitly to involve in the inevitable acquittal and acquiescence of the judges, counsel, and all others, through whose bugbear and fault the former proceedings had been so unconsciously spun out. Even when he commenced his summing up, on the 29th of January last, it was said that now that he was extricated from the crowd of conflicting witnesses and words by a single clear statement of the facts, and could make, how he could sweep the cobwebs aside, and make a clean end in ten days or so. The Lord Chief Justice warned the Court that he would be long, but this was not supposed to mean a whole month. The summing up is before us, occupying about six columns of this journal. As the Lord Chief Justice was, however, in a hurried and expediting day after day, in the face of events which might almost distract the attention of a Cockburn, it became evident that, as this pile of imposture was not raised in a day, so it ought not to be disposed of in a day. No doubt the Lord Chief Justice was, in putting the question so forcibly on a few crucial points, in a way calculated to satisfy the most conscientious jury that they had where-withal to return a verdict. But that would not have been accordant with English usage, nor would it have met the emergency in its public and world-wide aspect. A great work has been done, and a great deal of good has been said; nor would it have met the emergency in its public and world-wide aspect. A great work has been done, and a great deal of good has been said; nor would it have met the emergency in its public and world-wide aspect. A great work has been done, and a great deal of good has been said; nor would it have met the emergency in its public and world-wide aspect.

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lv. Nor was there the least indication of an abnormal development, such as is to be met with in the case of those who have been thrown into historic personages. Slowly and irregularly Roger Tuckermore had been for six years growing into his position. He had become more of a man of business, and something of a sportsman. He had picked up a sense of his own importance from some of his companions, and an ostentatiousness from the admiration which he attracted. He had learned to write rather better English, and he had acquired a certain power of adapting his style to that of his correspondent. Though his figure and manner were both very peculiar, yet no one noticed any tendency to alteration of person, gait, or expression. He certainly was not one of those of a gentleman, as the French say, but he was one of those who are not inclined to renounce the ease and descent to a lower and freer social stratum. As he stood on the deck and looked around for the last time he little thought, and as little could they think who were about him, that in a few years he would be one of the most distinguished characters in the world, and distinguished in the way that the human race would become familiar with his character, dwell on every step of his career, and study his letters. He might wish to be remembered, but not in that way, or so much, or so portentially. Least of all could he have imagined that he would rise again from his ocean bed in the form of a big fellow, with a waving anterior, who would be the scourge, and the laughing stock and exceptional even in that region, of a dozen first and twenty sons, enveloped in a cloud of suspicion and evil memories, and supporting his claim to identity chiefly by a frank admission of the most depraved habits, and the ostentatious avowal of a most horrible outrage on the Tuckermore family generally, and on the name of Roger Tuckermore's single warm affection.

An individual so flimsy, so indistinct, so brief, so without mark, seemed but a slight foundation for the immense superstructure finally levelled to the ground the day before yesterday. The proverbial character of the thing was not far within. It is to be considered, however, that the very absence of character, mark, purpose, and achievement favoured, if it did not also help to suggest, the imposture. The disappointment of the mother became a frenzy and a possession. Her son was an instant heir and a widow, of whom the mother-in-law seems to have been jealous. As she could not bear the loss of her elder son, with its bitter consequences to herself, she was resolved it should not be. It was impossible he had gone down with a vessel, and she was not without the most minute inquiries, and asserted that her son was not lost, and challenged all the world to contradict her assertion. Her will had ever been law; it should now be fact. Upon some slim of hope the bare fact that missing people are customarily found by accident, she was not without her rebukes, where there are also offices for mutual inquiry—she would raise her spirit from that vastly deep. In that region there do roam about men bankrupt of fortune and character, catechising at straws, waiting for something or other that will be taken up by accident. Kings and queens, the best, they meet at stations, at diggings, at the bars of hotels, hearing and telling wild, disappointed, strangely transmuted legends of that old home in the Northern hemisphere, to them a wonder-land, a romance, and a tradition. It is always the same story, the same thing, the same thing, they do hear of the Old Country is just that which we regard as the least fair sample of it. They are also great novel readers, and while they read in shilling volumes numerous stories of patrimonies going a-begging, heirs lost and found, and when they meet at the same place, they repeat the dunnghill, they are also told that "truth is stranger than fiction," and, what is more, that audacity is sometimes found better than either. If Aurora Floyd was read by the defendant, why not *Henry Dunbar*? They are where they are to meet, and they are to meet, and they are to meet. What can a man make? But that is nothing, unless he can make himself somebody else. The Lord Chief Justice presented the peculiar habits and ways of the hermit crab prominently and humbly to the attention of the jury, but the hermit crab habits of a larger part of mankind than we should like to say, or even to realize. In Australia the advertising columns and the inquiry agencies are enough to turn the head of any one who has but honest, or a dishonest, yearning for the Central land. The advertisements of intelligence struck a chord which thrilled through the Antipodes. The poor waxy whose many faults were a little redeemed by a touch of insanity had it published out there that there were good grounds for believing her son, the son of a poor waxy, was not lost, and that he was wrecked off the coast of South America, where he had been travelling, and to have possibly found his way to Australia, where, for reasons of his own, he might have changed his name, assumed a disguise, and adopted some common occupation, it was hardly likely that he would be taken up by the Atlantic and Pacific; he had visited the chief ports of South America; he had had adventures there he had been where *Roger Tichborne* had

by which time he must have been under way on his daily approaching interview with his "mamma," and also on the bare possibility that not only his new fame but also the notoriety attaching to the name of Arthur Orton might be going before him.

Such was the encouragement, and such the preparation with which this utterly contemptible and most monstrous and atrocious person, seven years ago, the initiation of an ancient patrimony. The Conquest itself was hardly more ambitious or more hazardous enterprise. Yet it cannot be said that this new invader was utterly routed till Saturday. It must always be a marvel how the delusion lasted so long, and account for the persistence of satisfaction in a government, an extraordinary concurrence of governing circumstances. First of all, there were traitors in the camp of the defence. There was the infatuated mother, who at once handed over to her supposed son every letter, journal, and token of every kind, and all the information she could possibly give. It is almost certain that she also fabricated an identity. The Claimant had also clever and of course unscrupulous assistants, who saw at once what they had to do, and who did it. As the appearances were against him, they must not throw away a chance. What they had to do was to conceal all his past history, and to produce a series of most minute and circumstantial kind, a fabric of identification so large that even if a fair deal were knocked over, there would remain enough for the purpose, or if not, enough, at least, to protract the war. Accordingly, all sorts of people were carefully hunted up, and made to give knowledge of the true Roger Tichborne, and their own recollections wound out of them. They were then plied with the evidence of others, and put upon the line of inquiry they were to take with the Claimant. We think it may be said that every interview, not to say every meeting, of all the people assisting in the preparation, was done by programme. Everybody was frankly told he would be rather startled at first, but at the same time assured that the most competent witnesses had begun with incredulity and ended in full belief. There was a manufacture of affidavits ready to be submitted, the signature of all the people assisting in the preparation, and their judgment. The man himself, it was always admitted, was indeed a prodigious development, so the comparison was always led away from the person to some minute or out-of-the-way circumstance, which it was said, none but Roger Tichborne could possibly have known. It was considered how complete the defence was, and how open to the Claimant, and that he had the run of the Tichborne annals, archives, gossip, and everything. Every day he had opportunities of acquiring a little more of the social gloss which belittled his assumed rank; every day his stock of knowledge was increased; every day his friends contributed some item, or two, of both sides, and supplied new material; every time a question was repeated the Claimant could answer it better than before, being better informed and better advised. Then he could always plead the tricks of memory, and was neither ashamed to have his memory tested, nor to have it forgotten what he said the day before.

We may now ask—and that is the point which most concerns us—how came this man, in spite of the most unfavorable appearances, to attract, to confirm, and to organise into a sort of faith as vast an amount of human credulity as he has? He must have had some quality, or large part of mankind, and that by no means of the lowest or least educated, wish to believe the improbable and prodigious. They are ready for anything, because they really desire it. For this purpose, and in order that they may be more ready to believe what they choose, they close their eyes to the most important facts, and ignore the facts of the question, and their reasons to the great laws which should control a decision. They prefer to look about for the smaller particulars, the accidental circumstances, and some trifle or other which may give them a key to the question. They are satisfied, however, and perpetually misled, by the assent resting upon something which, if not wholly inexplicable to other inquirers, is next to nothing at all in the scale of right reason. When people have no laws of judgment in themselves, little experience, or at least little fruit of it, no sense of the value of truth, and no faith, and with fit, their adhesion, is to much the same as the adhesion of a man to the mercy of anyone who practises upon it, as a salmon is at the mercy of a dexterous angler. The Carabiners were taken in this, a shoal of them, with some bait to catch the eye or the ear. So the Chief Justice had to hark back to his inquiry, and to the fact that the man, and with fit, his adhesion, is to much the same as the adhesion of a man to the mercy of anyone who practises upon it, as a salmon is at the mercy of a dexterous angler. The Carabiners were taken in this, a shoal of them, with some bait to catch the eye or the ear. So the Chief Justice had to hark back to his inquiry, and to the fact that the man, and with fit, his adhesion, is to much the same as the adhesion of a man to the mercy of anyone who practises upon it, as a salmon is at the mercy of a dexterous angler.

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The Carabiners

There is a small brass plate on the door of a modest-looking house in Kilburn-square, inscribed with the single word "Kindergarten." To the casual passer-by this word would suggest the idea of a school for children.

the school for children conducted on a special German system, was supposed to be nothing of the sort is intended to be applied. It sounded a "home" for children, and one that in its origin, progress, and present working has, I think, the strongest claim upon the interest of the public. The fourties, in choosing the inscription for her door had no thought in her mind of systems or of any plan of worldly education whatever. She merely thought only that there was a garden of young children who were to be made obedient, to train for the heavenly garden above, and the reader of the following brief record of a feeble woman's work will judge how far the result justified her loving expectation.

Just three years after she came to England, a poor German governess, whose object was to earn her livelihood by giving lessons in her own language. Shortly after her arrival in London she met with an accident, which inflicted severe lameness, and she, who had been so well equipped for her work, and obliged her to leave it, and resort to the first medical aid she could obtain. The physician to whom she was recommended, Dr. Smith—happened to be as noted for his Christian benevolence as for his professional ability. When his new patient made her appearance in his consulting-room, he looked at her earnestly, and then read aloud the name on

it was the sowing of the first seed in the tender, womanly heart which, in due time, and watered by divine grace, was to bring forth a rich harvest of love to her more helpless fellow creatures.

I must give now her own simple account of the actual origin of her kindness. "I was in the hospital for nearly three years and in the last few months of nine years I found myself, as it were, suddenly restored to health. While sitting in the waiting-room of the doctor who had been during those nine years my kindest friend and benefactor, while he and another physician consulted on my case, I looked over a magazine, taking up the first article that appeared to contain for some one who would come forward and take up 'the very little ones of outcasts, before they were able to understand the wickedness by which they were surrounded.'"

"At once I lifted up my heart in prayer to the Lord that He would graciously let me hear

through the moisture of my eyes. I was kneeling, and I was unable to utter a word. Scarcely was my prayer finished when I was summoned to the doctor's room, and my medical attendant stepping forward said, 'Let me give thanks to the Lord for restoring you to health in his own good time. We both think you fit for any work you may wish to undertake. And now the desire of my heart was that I might use my renewed strength in the service of my Master. May I do so? He so graciously and wonderfully cared for me, and watched over me so tenderly during my long years of suffering. I looked round me, crying to the Lord, 'What wilt thou have me to do?' waiting for him to direct me, and soon I seemed to hear his call to take up those poor little outcast infants who were often badly treated and shamefully neglected, even by their

Being naturally fond of children, Miss Mitten-
dorf still feared she might have mistaken her
work, and before advancing a single step in the
matter, she entreated God to grant her a sign,
that it was indeed his will that she should begin
it. "I asked the Lord," she says, in her earliest
report, "to send me some money if I was to go
on, and if I received nothing I would take it as
spoken that He had ordered me to stop for me to per-
form no more." The morning after she had
written the letter containing five shillings in stamps,
and another the same afternoon with these
words, "To be used in the Lord's service."
Late at night came a third letter from a lady
whom she had not seen for years, and who
wrote, "Last night I lay awake and thought
about you. I felt constrained to get up and
write to you, and I now enclose this pound
with I am sure the Lord wishes me to send
you."

With no further doubts in her mind, and with heart overflowing with gratitude, Miss Mittendorf at once began to look for a house, destitute, be it understood, of all means but the trifling she just referred to, and with no expectations but from the faithfulness of that loving God who had called her to feed His lambs, and who, she well knew, had bread enough and to spare both for her and all her children.

At first she met with many difficulties, as some of her best friends raised objections and hindrances, not quite believing, perhaps, that faith can remove mountains, or doubting the quality of the faith possessed by this one woman and still often physically ailing woman.

But God himself was on her side, and all the opposition that could be brought to bear against her was vanquished more than this, and, instead of a break of summer aid, could upon the instant ask of the forest. Very speedily,

house suited for Miss Mitford's purpose was found, and sufficient means came in to furnish it, while so many applications on behalf of destitute children were made to her, that she felt painfully how limited as yet were her powers of accomplishing good. Here again I must quote her own words in reference to the description of little ones who were chief desire to befriend.

"My object was to take in those poor babes who are worse than orphans, where the father is not known, and the mother is left in the greatest distress, unable to provide for herself and children; it is to enable them to find a regular home, character so long as they find no one to take care of her infant."

"In order that my Home should never be said to encourage vice. I make the mothers—generally young country girls, and frequently orphans who come up to London without any friends—paid according to the number of children, in such an order that they should feel the responsibility and the burden which sin has brought upon them. I receive from one shilling and sixpence and upwards per week for a child, for which sum I find it in clothes, medicine, and everything it may need; but out of the twelve children who under my care receive only payment for five, the other seven, who are the victims of the disease, of course, they earn nothing. There are in my Home several who are incurable, and others in painful circumstances which render it impossi-

Before the Home had been established three years the number of the inmates had so greatly increased that it was necessary to remove into a larger house, and Miss Mittendorf, always seeking the Lord's guidance in everything, was finally led to the one she now occupies in Kilburn-square, where very soon more applications poured in, and children of nearly all ages, beginning at *ten* hours were added to her Kindergarten.

At the end of little more than three years there were thirty-six children in the Home, and clothes and beds had been provided for them all. Mr. Muller was the daily food ever wanting, though often God saw fit to try the faith of His servant and his devoted helpers by leaving them without supplies almost till the last minute. Here is one touching instance, out of a multitude of a similar kind, recorded in the *Memories* of George Muller, a wondering reader of the experience of George Muller, of Bristol, whose life of faith has been pronounced, even by men of the world, the greatest miracle of modern times:—

"One morning, just after breakfast, when the last of everything had been finished, I called the children in to the usual morning prayers, quid I said, 'I am so glad to have you all here, and the much-needed supplies.' But, looking at their happy faces and rejoicing over the converted ones, I forgot it, and had nothing but praise and thanks to offer to Him. Yet soon my helpers came in with a list of it. I said, 'My little prayer band, telling them that if they were converted, they must ask their father for it; and if their inquired, would they be satisfied if nothing was sent?' when all answered me they would not. I was true to my word, and went to the bedrooms, and told the Lord's word to them. Soon afterwards they came back to me, and the eldest said, 'We are so happy, and won't mind if we have to wait till evening; we are sure the Father will remember us.' I confessed that I had childlike faith and gratitude to God, and that I strengthened me. About 12 o'clock a letter was put in the box containing five shillings in stamps from A. B. the Lord's portion for the orphans. I said, 'My children, the money, and how can I describe their joy when they saw it?' Their prayer had been so soon answered? I let them have the pleasure of changing the stamps at the post-office, and of getting bread and potatoes, and a good block we had the potatoes in their skins with dripping, and the butter."

4' delayed, they are *always* content to wait.

The children are all taught reading, writing and a little arithmetic; those who are quick and intelligent learn, in addition, something of geography and English history. They are likewise trained in every kind of useful household work, and at about 16 are sent out as superintending domestic servants.

More than a year ago Miss Mittenbruff very severely tried by a long visitation of sickness amongst her little flock. Her own labors and night-watching at this time were so incessant that it ended in her being stricken with palsy, and obliged to leave her Home to the care of a friend, providentially raised up, and to go to her father's for the period for which she was hired. Here the many mercies she received are beautifully and touchingly recorded in the reports which I have already alluded, and which readers will do well to obtain at the Home themselves.

In the thirteenth of the year Miss Mittendorf after a short sojourn at the sea-side, for which means had, as usual, been unexpectedly sent to her, was once more amongst her dear children, and beyond all words to be able to take up her active duties again. Since then she has had many trials, many anxious days and nights much sickness, and some deaths; but her constant testimony is that the Lord is faithful to his word, and his life is promised; and that his public meeting in connection with Home, held in Great Portland-street, though the balance of cash in hand was only £1 shillings and pence, and the past year's expenses had amounted to more than nine hundred pounds, was a success, and that his friends and ministers who presided at the meeting to let praise and thanksgiving be its leading features.

It must be especially borne in mind that Mr. Mittendorff's principle is never to go in debt for a single article. Here are her own words on the subject:—

"I do not buy anything if I have not money in hand, even if the tradesmen are begged to take what I want, as they will trust me. I find not a text in all Scripture in which I am allowed to go into debt; and therefore, how tempted, I rather wait and suffer want.

It is no less a fixed principle with her not to ask anything of her fellow-creatures, believing that God to whom she tells all her necessities will put it into their hearts to give.

In the preface to her last report, written another kind and constant friend—Mr. Weatherley, 51, Gordon-square—the following statement is made:—

to Him who can move all hearts, but she would deprive us of a privilege and lose an opportunity of honouring God if she was not to inform us. His loving-kindness in supplying *all* her need.

A Christian doctor gives his services to Home gratuitously, and proves himself in many other ways a valuable friend and adviser to Mr. Mittendorf and her children. This is Dr. Picot, who will gladly testify to the value of the Home and afford any information respecting it.

It is earnestly hoped by the writer of the foregoing sketch that the hearts of many Christian readers will be opened to assist, by their prayers and their offerings, a work which is so manifestly a "work of the Lord," and as such quite certain of imparting a blessing on all who add but a single stone to the building of *Good Words*.

LIGUORICAE AND OTHER MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATED AT MITCHAM.—In the JARDIN "Leisure Hours," [32] it is stated that the culture of the liquorice is the most important near Mitcham. It may have been so formerly, but now but a few acres are devoted to its growth elsewhere. In the market gardens at Mitcham, Surrey, only a few miles from London, the liquorice, requiring careful culture, is still raised, but the culture of the other medicinal plants, are almost solely cultivated elsewhere. Indeed, I know of no greater apothecaries' gardens than those at Mitcham, where several hundred acres are occupied by these plants alone. In the JARDIN, July 1851, it is stated that the liquorice grows, and the lavender in full flower, and that the imaginative balmy atmosphere of the Rye may here be experienced, for the air is delightful.

regard for *Chamaecrista* August is the harvest time. The pods are green, succulent, and firm, but chamois is gathered when the fruits are expanded, squirting cucumbers will be fully or pods are sufficiently developed to burst. The pods are likely to burst, and liquid will come out. The stems are harvested any time after the stems begin to turn yellow. They begin to grow again in spring. The grow have their own distilleries, consequently they market their products in a pure or semi-refined condition. The distillate is sold, thus save a deal of cartage, to the more popular than the whole plant. The distillate they marketed the plants as seed or lifted from the fields, and also have the refuse to enrich the manure heaps—a matter of no mean importance. Some of the growers however purchase the oil as it stands in the field and use it at the expense of resping and otherwise preparing

The liquorice is a strong-growing plant about 6 feet high, and it requires to remain three years in the ground undisturbed before the roots—the portion used—are worth lifting, though sometimes they are extracted, if unusually strong, at the end of the second year. Owing to their permanent and strong-growing qualities they must necessarily have a deep-trenched, well-pulverised, and heavily-manured sowing rotten dung, for if rank material were employed the roots would fork, and therefore become deteriorated in value. A good soil-drainage is also necessary.

is well drained but not water-logged, is necessary, and one that is not too fertile. The soil should be deep, and the ridges or sodden in winter. After being laid up in rows, the ridges in winter, in February the earth is generally leveled, dug over, and planted with pieces of the roots, just like sea-kale, and in rows of three or four, and eighteen inches apart. The space in between the rows is left from set. An alley of three or four feet is left between every eight or ten rows, for convenience of cleaning, and the space in this alley need not be leveled, but may be planted with cow-warts. Nothing further is necessary beyond keeping the ground free from weeds, and the roots are dug up immediately above ground when they begin to grow in autumn, and then forking the surface soil, raising it up to the roots.

roughly, taking care at the same time not to injure either the roots or crowns of the plants. At the same time, the soil should be well loosened—the stems may be cut over as usual, and the roots and crowns properly be termed, the underground stems must be lifted as entire as possible, and for this the trenches are cast out alongside the rows, from which the soil is loosened and the roots extracted by means of a fork. Some may either be used for their destined purpose at once, or they may be, like potatoes, to await a more convenient season. Should be retained for cutting up into shingle-lengths to be used as sets for forming another crop, the succeeding February or March. The same crop is not considered as a piece of ground, for what is used for liquorice this year (the years) may be cropped with mint or lavender the next year, and *vice versa*. Cabbages, lettuces, beet, and other such crops, are grown amongst these herbs, and the more the better, there is always something ready to bring to market. The carts never go to town empty, which otherwise they would require to do, so they must, in order to bring home the manure so necessary under all circumstances.

[illegible]

